lers important one, how so vast a space is to be, attractively furnished; and, when we readender low the contributions of 16,000 exhibitors were absorbed in Hyde Perk, we own to some anxiety upon this point. It is a most formidable undertaking to fill an edifice covering some 18 or 20 acres of ground so that no part of it shall leok described or unprovided; yet those intrusted with this part of the undertaking seem confident of success, and there is no fair reason todoubt that they will achieve it. Some parts of the Great Exhibition were overcrowded, while others were rather hare and empty. The teeming industry of this country tendered on that occasion almost a plethora of its products for display, while the Americane characteristically held more space than they could occupy. At Sydenham arrangements have been adopted which, if they have no other alvantage, at least give the company more control over the contents of their building than was possessed by the Beyal Commission. Three distinct sources of supply are relied upon, two to be furnished by the company themselves, and the other by private enterprise. The company are taking steps to provide a collection of plants illustrating the chief wonders and beauties of the vegetable kingdom, and a collection of objects illustrating the progressive development of the fine arts from the earliest ages down to the present time. Our industrial classes are left to supply their share of the general dieplay on a business footing, it being conceived that the advantage of showing goods in an attractive manner to great masses of people is one which is worth paying for, and which will accure their presence. The New Crystal Plaice will therefore be set forth partly as a conservatory, partly as a gailery of sculpture and architecture, and partly as a bazaar for the display of different manufacture. Other smaller festures are introduced, such as fountains, aviaries and failponds, departments of netural history, goology, and ethnology; but the three firstmentioned are the main sourc

objects to render the interior attracts, attention may be confined.

Of the formation of a grand conservatory along either side of the nave, in the transepts, and at each end of the New Palace, hardly a single indication at present exists. The only evidence that we could discover of what as contemplated was down among the excavations on the south side, where, behind the basement space set apart for machinery, a transway and other conveniences are being prepared for the carriage of coal and the accommodation of the heating apparatus required to grow the plants illustrating the vegetation of the tropics. Behind this, again, the soil removed in clearing away the foundation is accumulated in heaps, ready to make up the principal floor of the building, when the proper time arrives for doing so. This is all that is to be seen, and yet we are assured that a few months hence there will be such a gorgoous show of plants under the shelter of the Crystal Palace as man never witnessed in one spot before; that the gigantic sweep of the nave will be clothed with the most variegated foliage; that the million may disport itself smid the stately and invariant vegetation of the sunny south, and that column and girder, up even to the sunmy south, and that column and girder, up even to the sunmy south, and that column and girder, up even to the sunmy south, and that column and girder, up even to the sunmy south, and that column and girder, up even to the sunmy south, and that column and girder, up even to the sunmy south, and that column and girder, up even to the sunmy south, and that column and girder, up even to the sunmy south, and that column and girder, up even to the sunmy south, and that column and girder, the characteristic products of the East or West Indies, of Japan, or Anstralia, or China. Sir Joseph Paxton still follows the principle of geographical arrangement as adopted in Hyde Park, but the actual distribution of space is different. One balf the building is given to the Old World, the other to the New, and the tro an increased temperature by artificial means. Australia has the largest amount of exhibiting space, and India and China come next. It would be premature to enter at present more minutely into details on this subject; but in the meantime the slow-paced agriculturists of this country may well fix their eyes on what is going on at Sydenkam, as furnishing a remarkable example how far the gardener has distanced them in the intelligent pursuit of a kindred occupation.

The fine art collection of the New York and the statement of the New York and the statement of the New York and the statement of the New York and Indiana. The fine art collection of the New Palace, and the

The fine art collection of the New Palace, and the preparations in progress with regard to it, bring us to a gallery fitted up on the northeast side of the building, where Owen Jones and Digby Wyatt preside over a band of men dressed for the most part in fannel, and working away assiduously at casts of Egyptian statues of lions from the British Museum, of capitals for gigantic columns, and other objects. Here you see the familiar forms of some Rhameses or Sessetris, with its defective parts restored under the skilful hands of Bonomi. Huge packages, marked "fragile," conceal within them the portions of the collections which have hitherto arrived from abroad, and there are specimens of the workmanship which is to be introduced into the Alhambra Court, and views of what it will be like, with its central fountain of lions. How it is proposed to illustrate Egyptian and Greek architecture is also roughly indicated, not only by sketches and drawings, but even by many of the materials to be used. If the designs which we have seen are to be trusted, some very grand results will come out of these preparations. What will be said to a reproduction of one of the four statues which form the entrance to the Temple of Abou Simbel, placed at one end of the nave, and rising to an elevation of 70 feet! This gigantic reproduction will be complete even to the coloring, and the illustrations of Egyptian architecture also are to possess this feature. In the Greek Court a large colored model of the Parthenon is to be placed, which is being prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Penrose. It is proposed to place the Toro Farness from Naples in the center, and the Flora and Hercules from the same city on either side of the chief entrance. We might give many details of what it is in contemplation to do with the Roman, the Byzantine, Italian, and other courts. It will be more convenient, however, to wait, before doing so, a more advanced stage of the preparations.

stage of the preparations.

In the meantime some comfort may be drawn from the thought that no vulgar use will be made of the facilities which modern art presents for reproducing in cheap form its greatest triumphs—that the humblest man will be enabled to trace with his eye, and treasure up in his mind, the characteristics of architecture and sculpture from the most remote ages, up to the present time—that from the entrance of the Egyptian Court, guarded by lions, he may pass in the order of historical succession illustrations of the elegant Greek, the severe Roman, the orsate Byzantine, the rich, yet chaste magnificence of the Moorish school. From the temple of Abou Simbel he may turn to the study of the Elgin Marbles restored. e may turn to the study of the Elgin Marbles rehe may turn to the study of the Elgin Marbles restored, he may gaze in through the archways of a new Alliambra brighter even than the old, and enter the Pompeian Court, decorated by the hand of Abbati, painter to the King of Naples, who has just arrived in this country with an immense collection of fac similes traced upon the walls of Pompeii. Arrangements have been made to illustrate the Byzantine style by Italian remains and Anala Norman works much the street of the stree the walls of Pompeil. Arrangements have been made to illustrate the Byzantine style by Italian remains and Anglo Norman works, such as the entrace door of Kelpeck Church, Hereford. Medieval art will be chiefly represented by examples taken from Lincoln and Wells Cathedrals and the cloisters of St. John Lateran. The Renaissance period to be illustrated in particular from the Cortosa, at Pavia. In giving an idea of the art of the 16th and 17th centuries the architecture of Bramante and the sculpture of Michael Angelo will be adopted at the foundation of the decorations, combined, probably, with arabesque reproductions of the works of Giovanni de Udina and other great Italian masters. From this point the historical series will merge into the schools of modern sculpture, commencing with the age of Canova. The artists of every other country in Europe have eagerly tendered their good offices in sid of an undertaking more calculated to impart a stimulus to their profession than anything of the kind that has ever been attempted in this country, in the hope that our English sculptors will not hesitate in showing equal liberality. An opportunity is now presented, such as liberality. An opportunity is now presented, such as may not soon again recur, of engaging the favor and admiration of the multitude on behalf of those great monuments hitherto, seen under the most disadvanta-geous circumstances, which carry down to our time so many tunching and enthentic associations of the mighty past.

geous circumstances, which carry down to our time so many touching and outhentic associations of the mighty past.

While, as a conservatory, the building may be considered to be halved between the Old World and the New, in the illustration of the fine arts and of manufactures the former mainly occupy the castern division, while the latter are contined to the west. It is unnecessary, at the present stage of the undertaking, to enter into any particulars with respect to the exhibiting spaces, and the conclusion of this notice may therefore best be devoted to an account of what progress has been made by Sir Joseph Paxton in the decorative arrangements of the Park. A vertamount of work has been got through by him, and there is now no difficulty in seeing at a giance what his plans in their main features are. The wager does not yet spring up from innumerable fountains, or come tearing down each side of the main avenue in broad catarnets of foam; but there are the basins and channels formed, or in process of formation, and the extent of them is sufficiently startling to people whose notions are formed upon the hydraulic displays of Trafager-square. One of these basins, circular in shape, is 200 feet across, and far down in the park excavations are in progress over a space nearly 2,000 feet broad, which is to contain 1,001 jets, and to accommodate 200 feet across, and far down in the park excavations are in progress over a space nearly 2,000 feet broad, which is to contain 1,001 jets, and to accommodate especially two pyramidal fountains containing more than 90 jets each, and throwing water upward of 200 feet high. What will be the effect of a main avenue, a good gunshot in breath, leading up a double row of spacious terraces, bastioned and ornamented with statues, passing through a magnificent Italian garden, ascending staircases constructed on a scale never before attempted, and finally landing the visitor at the three hold of a building which, even in its half-finished state, fascinates the eye and fills the imagination of the most careless spectator!

## The Whale Fishery.

Capt. Penny, the eminent arctic navigator, has at length succeeded in forming a company for the purpose of carrying on whale and other fisheries, and founding a permanent settlement in the arctic regions; a scheme which has occupied his attention for a great number of years. The objects of this company are the application of the powers of the suxiliary screw to whaling vessels, the catablishment of fishing settlements in the bays and inlets of Davis Straits, and especially of founding a fishing and mining colony in an inlet knows as Northumberland inlet, or Hogarch Sound, discovered by Capt. Penny, on the shores of which there is great mineral wealth, and where the whales hunted from the other fishing grounds find refuge, and especially abound during the springs mouths, when the ice in Davis Straits effectually provents any vessel from approaching the Capt. Penny, the eminent arctic navigator. coring the springe months, when the ice in Barle Straits effectually prevents any vessel from approaching the count. The intended settlement lies in the same left tude as Archangel, and in a region in which the mineral wealth is known to be very great, especially in planninge, a product almost worked out in England, and of great value.

The company propose sending two new screw steam whaters, of NO lune each, in the spring months, 12 the

seas between Greenland and Nova Zembia, a region to which Mr. Petermann has so often drawn attention. which Mr. Petermann has so often drawn attraction. Later in the year the steamers would start for Hagachin Seund, so as to arrive there before August. They would there remain until the ice forms in November, when they would return with the produce of the fashing up to that time, leaving the settlers to prosecute the in-hore fashery, and store up the produce until the return of the steamers in the following year. This scheme groundest well. Energetic measures are indeed much needed to raise the British whale fasheries to their former importance, and to the same importance in which they have rane in British while issueries to their former impar-tance, and to the same importance in which they have been carried on by the Americans for some time. We hope yet to see the steamers of this company field in the Greet Polar Sea to the north of Asia, and right under the Pole itself, if, as is generally believed, the sea ex-tends to that point.

STATISTICS OF DRUNKENNESS IN ENGLAND.—
A parliamentary paper has been published in return to a motice made by Mr. Hume, showing the number of persona taken into custody for drunkenness and for disorderly conduct by the metropolitan police force, with similar returns relating to the City London, and to the cities of Pedinburgh and Glasgow. This interesting paper throws a favorable light on the progress of sobriety and good conduct in the various destricts of London. In 1891, when the matropolitan population amounted to 1,315,385, there were \$1,351 persona arrested for drunkenness, and 10,383 for disorderly conduct; of the drunkards, 11,645 were women, and 19,78 were men; among the persons where conducted themselves in a disorderly manuscriber were 7,257 women and 5,466 men. In 1841, when the population had increased to 2662,167, the numbers of the same offences were still enormous, the total for drunkenness being 15,085, and for disorderly conduct, 15,316; there were among these totals 5,135 female drunkards and 9,383 males, and among the disorderly there were 7,213 women and 7,387 men. In the same year the city police took up 2,313 persons for drunkenness and 502 persons for disorderly conduct, among a population, as slown by the cessus returns, of 123,563 persons, 16,1851, when the population of the metropolitan districts had increased to 2,399 (44, the total number of persons arrested at 2,394 (44, the total number of persons arrested for drunkenness had decreased to 10,693,627 of whom were men and 3,762 women. In the city the numbers were, in 1851, drankards arrested, 260; disorderly persons arrested, 691. Edinburgh, with 140,000 inhabitants, in 1841, shows 4,394 arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in that year, and in 1851, when the population was 166,04, the arrests were only 2,733; while Glasgow, with 1604, the proposition was 166,04, the arrests were only 2,735; while Glasgow, with 1604, the proposition was 166,04, the arrests were only 2,736; while Glasgow, with 1604, the proposition was 166, STATISTICS OF DRUNEENNESS IN ENGLAND .-

THE PRICE OF DIAMONDS -Rough diamonds. fit for cutting, are sold at £1 13/4 to £2 the carat. A carat is rather more than three grains, and 156 carats equal to one cunce Troy. But if the stones are above one carst, the square of the weight is multiplied by the price of a single carat; so that, for example, a rough stone of three carats costs 3x3x £2 or £18. It is simistone of three carats costs 3x3x £2 or £18. It is similar with cut diamonds, and at present (1850) the purest brilliants of one carat fotch more than £4, a brilliant of two carats 2x2x £8, or £32. When stones are over eight or ten carats, however, this is altered, so that they are often valued still more highly. Diamonds of a quarter of an ounce weight are extraordinarily costly, but still larger are met with; and one of the largest knewn is that of the rajah of Mattun, in Borneo, which weighs nearly two ounces and a half; that of the Sultan of Turkey weighs two ounces; one in the Russian scepter more than an ounce and a quarter. The greatest diameter of the last is one inch, the thickness ten lines. The Empress C-therine II, purchased it in the year 1772. more than an ounce and a quarter. The greatest diameter of the last is one inch, the thickness ten lines. The Empress Cetherine II, purchased it in the year 1772, from Amstermam, and for it was paid £75,000 and an annuity of £650. Diamonds weighing an ounce exist also in the French and Austrian regalla. One of the most perfect is the French known as the Pitt or Regent diamond. It was bought for Louis XV, from an Englishman named Pitt, for the sum of £135,000 sterling, but has been valued at half a million. One of the stones most renowned in the East, is the Kohl-noor, or Mountain of Light, now in possession of the Queen of England. It came from Golconda to Persia, and while uncut weighed more than five ounces, but now, polished, only about two ounces. It is valued at more £2,000,000 sterling. If we look only to the common mede of estimating the value, a perfect brilliant weighing half a pound, would be worth £20,000,000. Some have stated that such a diamond exists among the royal treasures of Portugal, as large as a hen's egg; according to others this is only a topaz. Portugan, we topaz, this is only a topaz.

[Sketches from the Mineral Kingdom.

## CALIFORNIA.

California Statistics. Editorial Correspondence of The St. Louis Inte

San Francisco, Jan. 31, 1853. A census of this State has recently been taken by agents appointed by the Governor, under authori-ty of the Legislature, which furnishes some interesting statistics. The total population of the State is 224,435, compacted as follows:

composed as ignows:	
County of Butte 8,572	County of San Josonia 5.02
County of Calaveras20,192	
County of Colust 6.0	
County of Contra Costa 2,745	
County of El Dorado.	
estimated	Co. of Santa Barbara 2,131
County of Klamath 580	
County of Los Angelos 7,351	
County of Marin, 1,036	
County of Mariposa 8,969	
County of Mendecino 416	
County of Monterey 2,728	County of Sutter 1.27
Courty of Napa 2,116	County of Trinity 1.76
County of Nevada 21,365	County of Tuolumne17.657
County of Placer 10,784	County of Tulare 8.57
County of Sacramento 12,589	
County of San Diego 2,932	

abode, but go from piace to piace in search of employment, or in speculating adventures, render it altogether impracticable to obtain reliable statistics as to population. I am satisfied the population of the State is not less than 300,000, and my impression is 350,000 would be nearer the mark. According to this census, San Francisco county contains 36,151 inhabitants, of whom 34,876 reside within this City. Of these there are white males, 29,166; and of white females, 5,154; the proportion of males to females being nearly six to one. This inequality in the sexes, however, is daily diminishing, as every vessel that arrives brings a much greater proportion of females than heretofore. But when it is known that there are in this City over 5,000 females, those who contemplate bringing their faunties here will readily perceive there is no lack of female society. The popution of this City, however, is doubtless greater by several thousands than as shown by the census returns. My impression is it is between thirty-five and forty thousand, and is daily augmenting in a ratio which almost startles belief.

Next to San Francisco, Sacramento City is the largest artles belief. Next to San Francisco, Sacramento City is the largest

Startles belief.

Next to Saa Francisco, Sacramento City is the largest town in the State, and contains between seven and eight thousand inhabitants. Next to this is Marysville, with a population of 4,500; then Stockton, with a population of 3,000; Nevada City about the same; and numerous villeges numbering from 300 to 2,500 inhabitants. One fact in reference to this city has surprised me greatly, to wit; that of its population nearly 19,000, or more than one-helf, sre foreigners, of whom 16,144 are males, and 2,710 females. Those foreigners are composed chiefly of Chinese and French, of whom the former are much the most numerous, though there are also large numbers of the latter. It is to be regretted that the census returns do not, in most of the counties, distinguish between foreigners from different nations. In some counties, however, the Chinese have been separately classified in Yuba County, for example, there are 2,100 Chinamen; in Nevada County, 3,886; in Placer County, 3,019; in Sacramento County, 3,886; in Placer County, 3,019; in Sacramento County, 3,900 Chinamen in California, whilst the number of French is probably much greater. Indeed, the emigration hither from France is lar greater than from any other European narived here, having on board two hundred females, chief by unmarried girls, who drew prizes in the great lottery which came off at Paris some months ago, and in which many of the prizes consisted of a free passage to California.

From the census returns it appears there are in the

forms.

From the census returns it appears there are in the whole State only 315,000 head of beef eattle. When it is remembered that the daily consumption is between 500 and 1,000 head, it will be perceived that the supply must come from abroad. A few perhaps will be imported from Lower California and Sonora: but by far the greater number must come across the plains. In several of my recent letters I have adverted to this subject, and each day but renders it the more apparent that the demand for stock will continue unabated for several years to come, but especially during this year and the next.

next.

The census returns also furnish some very interesting statistics as to the agricultural resources of the State. In Los Angelos County, for example, there are 105 vine-yards, containing in the aggregate 450,000 grape vines, each vine producing on an average five pounds of fruit, equal in the whole to two millions two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, of which about one million of pounds are annually shipped to this city, and the remainder is manusctured into wine and brandy, of which there is produced about 2,000 barrels of each. Thus, be it remembered is the product of one County, and there are several counties in that section of the State quite as well adapted to wine-growing, though none of them have as yet engaged so extensively as Los Angelos in the business. The grapes are of the most delicious quality, and the wine obtained from them is very much superior, in my ludgment, to any native wine produced upon the continent, not excepting Mr. Longwerth's "Sparkling Catawba." By the ster mer which sails to morrow a cask of wine will be shipped to President Pierce, to be opened on the day of his imanguration.

In Santa Clara County, it appears, there are 17,730 fruit trees, which, i presume, are chiefly pear trees, as that County's famous for its varieties of this fruit. In Los Angelos, and other Southern Counties, peaches of excellent flavor are also produced in abundance: but, as yet, if remains a matter of doubt whether this climate is suited to the apple. My impression is it will be from to be too warm, though many are of a different opinion. The mineral opinion of the abundance of excellent flavor are also produced in abundance; but, as yet, if remains a matter of doubt whether this climate is suited to the apple. My impression is it will be from to be too warm, though many are of a different opinion. next.

The census returns also furnish some very interesting

consist returns, are more numerous and of greater va-

there are several far springs, and the sea throws up bitamentor leagues along the coast. In the same County there is a hot colphur spring, with a temperature of 100 degrees Fairrahelt. In Solano County, and near to Benzies, there are several large sold springs, of about a pleasant temperature for bothing; while in San Luis Obits to County, there are numerous bituminous and subhur springs, supposed by the natives to have very peculiar medicinal quantiles. So in Les Angelos County, there is a hot spring on San Bernsdins, the Mormon estate, numerous sait springs, from which the wents of the inhabitants are supplied, and a spring near the town of Los Angelos, cuvering about two acres, from which pitch or asphaltum bolls up, and which is used for the roof of houses. But the greatest natural curiosity, perhaps, in the world, are the het sulchur springs, (or reveers,) in Napa County. The toilowing is the account of them in the census returns:

"The Het Sulphur Springs, (or gaysers,) in the mountains, shout sevenly miles above Napa City, in a northerly direction, one of the greatest curiosities of the globe. They are from one foot to eight or nine feet in diameter, and constantly in a boiling state; water sponting to the hight of the or fifteen feet. Hundreds of fissures in the sides of the mountain emitstrong currents of heated gas, making low hissing polices, as loud as the steam escaping from ocean steamers."

These returns, however, are of peculiar interest, so far These returns, however, are of peculiar interest, so far as they relate to the mineral resources of California. In almost every country in the State rare and valuable minerals are found. In Butte County, for example, there are found platina and iron, lead almost in a pure state, quickeliver in abundance, and silver insmall quantities. Rich quartz veins and "placer" gold mines in various portions of the county. In Calaversa County are some of the richest gold mines in the State. In Klamath County gold in small quantities has been discovered. In Marien County, though not what is termed a "mining" county, gold hearing quartz, placer gold, silver and copper ores are found; while chnahar, yielding @ per cent of quickeliver, aspisalum, marble, and granite. and copper ores are found; white changer, yielding dy per cent of quicksilver, aspisaltum, marble, and granite are shundant. In Mariposa County are many rich gold mines. Six quertz mills are in eperation, and five hun-dred and twenty-two quartz veius have been "legally leasted." The census returns for this county state as

Immense deposits of gold known to exist in the beds of "Immense exposits of good shown to take the san Joseph and Marcede Rivers and other streams, which can only be obtained by a heavy expenditure of capital and laber. Minerals of every kind are found. The expent of the gold region is some one hundred miles in breadth, and exterding 'indefinitely back into unexplored regions."

extending "indefinitely back into unexplored regions". In Monterey County gold and silver have been found in small quantities. In Napa County is a quick-liver mine, supposed to be very rich. In Nevada County are numerous gold mines of peculiar richness. There are numerous gold mines of peculiar richness. There are numerous gold mines of seculiar richness. There are no that County thirty-three quartz mills in operation, employing a capital of over \$3.000,000, while over \$800,000 is employed in the Placer mines. In Placer County are also very rich gold mines, employing a capital of \$1.437,567, while about the same amount has been invested in "finnes" and canals to convex water to the ested in "flumes" and canals to convey water to the diggings." In Sacramento County are some rich gold "diggings." In Sacramento County are some rich gold mines, employing a capital of several hundred thousand dellars. In San Jonquin County gold is also found, though not in large quantities. In San Luis Obispo County rich mines of silver are said to exist, and a coal mine has recently been discovered. In Santa Clara County are inexhaustible quicksilver mines. The celebrated "Almeden Mines" are in this County. In Shasta County gold is also found in large quantities, and on this head the ceneus returns say:

County gold is also found in large quantities, and on this head the census returns say:

Mines.-Very numerous. Not a river, creek, gulch, or ravine that does not contain gold.

There are also in this County numerous salt springs, and which the returns say would supply the whole State with rait. Sierra County also abounds with gold, and emistrate the county also abounds with gold. with rait. Sierra County also abounds with gold, and employs a very large capital in mining operations. Gold is also found abundantly in Siskiyou County, and the mines are extensively worked. The same remark will apply to Tribity County, and also to Tuolumne County. Yuba County is one of the richest of the mining Counties, and employs in quartz mining, \$121,000; in placer mining, \$710,000; and in river mining, \$1687,150. From El Dorado County there are no returns; but it is the most populous, and by far the richest of all the mining Counties. I pre-sume it employs double as much capital in mining operations as any other County in the State From these data a just opinion may be formed of the value and extent of the mineral wealth of California, and such facts as these will dissipate the fears entertained by some that the gold mines are nearly "worked out."

As the season for emigration has arrived, we may an-As the season for emigration has arrived, we may anticipate a renewal of the scenes of sickness, suffering, and death which are always witnessed on this coast during the rush of the spring and summer travel. Indeed, I may say these sad scenes have already been renewed, I may say these sad scenes have already been renewed, as the Tennessee, on her last voyage from Panama, had about twenty deaths on board in less than as many days. The pestilential climate of the Isthmus, the crowding together of masses on the steamers, the fatigues and exposures of so long a voyage, the change of climate and of dict, and the want of exercise on ship board, cannot but produce a wast amount of suffering, disease, and death. In view of these things, and of the inappreciable value of California to the Union, I cannot but feel profound surprise at the apathetic indifference which Congress has evinced on the subject of increased facilities of intercommunication between this and the Atlantic coast. A nobler enterprise has never been presented for the consideration of a creat nation. A nobler enterprise has never been presented for the consideration of a great nation. If we cannot have a Railroad, for humanity's sake, for the sake of our national honor and fame, let the Tehuantepec route, by some means, be speedily opened; or if this cannot be some means, he speedily opened; of it this cannot be done, let the Government at once establish a line of steamers from New-Orleans to Vera Cruz, and in some manner provide a safe transit across Mexico, so that travelers may avoid the deadly pestilence of the Isthmus and the crowded steamers on such protracted voyages. The present state of sfiairs is a disgrace to the Government; and if our Congressmen were only here on the arrival of a our Congressmen were only here on the arrival of a steamer, and would observe the pale, haggard faces, the emaciated forms, as they totter or are carried from the vessel, only perhaps to die in a strange land, they would realize probably the importance of speedy action on the

## The Indians of California.

A report has just been made to the General Government, by Lieut. Beale, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in California, which no American can read with-out feelings of the utmost indignation. The Indians out feelings of the utmost indignation. The Indians are driven from their hunting grounds and fishing waters, and are frequently killed when they return to procure their almost only means of subsistence. The chief article of food they have from the soil is acorns, of which they lay in a stock at the proper season, as the principal means of subsistence for the winter, and any torsy of whites may deprive them of this stock, and leave them no alternative from starvation. It should be unperstood that these Indians are harmless, with rare exceptions, and are disposed to look upon the whites as friends and protecters. Even if disposed to enmity and war, they are too weak to withstand for a moment the assault of a far inferior force of whites; they are not Camanches, but allied to the "root-diggers" in character, of whom Col. Fremont gave an account as existing Cananches, but affect to the "root-diggers" in charac-ter, of whom Col. Fremont gave an account as existing in Southern California. The reader, therefore, who sees accounts of "Indian Wars" in California, must not imagine conflicts similar to those of the war with King Philip, but a war of ruffians upon helpless women and children. These Indians have no weapon of defence but a bow and arrow, the latter pointed with some kind of stone.

of stone.

These natives are shown to be not only robbed in the most shameful manner, but are kidnapped for slave labor in the mines; and when broken down by excessive toil, are turned out, with no resource from starvation. Expeditions for the purpose of capturing them for this slavery, have often resulted in the murder of numbers of a tribe, and remonstrance against the outrage, and pethions for the restoration of stolen youth and endidren are trested as rebellion, the punishment of which is an expedition against the tribe, in which no white is ever killed, and the affair is published as an "Indian war," in which so many of these "savages" were killed. One statement shows that a Major James Savage, an Indian trader on the Fresno, was entrusted with 1.000 cattle, by Col. Fremont for distribution among the Indians on the San Joaquin River. This Savage grave express directions to take receipts for twice the number of cattle delivered to the Indians, and gave orders to sell as many as possible to miners, and some were delivered to his clerks, to be sold to these 1900 bead were disposed of by such means, and the agent who exposes this villany, alleges that he also took 1,700 cattle from the Indians, the receipts for which were delivered to Savage. Only about 15 miles from San Francisco, across the bay, upon an investigation arto alleged cruelities to the Indians, seventy eight were found on a rancho, all of whom were sick and starving, and eighteen had died of starvation before the investigation took place. These Indians had been kidnapped, and offered for hire at \$1 a day, but were so emeciated that no one would hire them, and rather than lower the price the desiers kept them, providing no food whatever, so that they subsisted wholly upon roots. The culprits in this case are stated to be "native Californians," which means the old Sparish descent, and it is pleasant to find that they were arrested, but less agreesble than it would have been to read that the exasperated people of San Pablo followed their first impul stone.
These natives are shown to be not only robbed in the

The report details a number of expeditions wholly unprovoked, in which the poor Indians, without distinction of age or sex, have been must leved in cold blood. In one case, particularly, the family of an old and well-

of ecuse, particularly, the family of an old and well-known friend to the whites, was extirpated, and the aged father hung upon a tree. It was, says Lt. Beale, "a reality of the history of Logan's family." The report remarks, that "in all frontiers — hourst there are many men from Missouri. Oregon Texas, &c., who value the life of an Indian just as they do that of a capata, or a roof, and embrace every occasion to shoot them down. In one instance of a cold blot 1st in assaure, the U. S. Indian age at, O. M. Wozenersell, addressed a letter to Gov, Bigler, urgently requesting the State to aid him to sustaining the laws and preventing the recurrence of such outrages. To this margots mass made; and on visiting San Francisco, the agent was told by the U. S. District Attorney, that "he was not aware of the existence of any law that would apply in the case, the federal court having no jurisdiction in cases where life was taken." having no jurisdiction in cases where lie was taken."
The miscrean who commanded the cut throats in this expedition had been appointed justice for the county in which the crime was committed, and the case was therefore not brought before him.

fore not brought before him.

I.t. liesie urges the apprepriation of half a million for the immediate subsistence of the indians; unlitary reserves for their protection; and the abolishment of indian egeteies, and the appointment of six sub agents, who shall reside with the Indians, and instruct them in cultivation as well as discharge other duties.

A Brief Sketch of San Francisco.

The year which gave birth to the great Westcrn Republic on the Atlantic shere of North America, also witnessed the first permanent settlement on the ceast of Upper California. In 1776, two Missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church, landed in the Bay of San coast of Upper California. In 1776, two Missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church, landed in the Bay of San Francisco, and proceeded to establish a central point for their operations in civilizing and christianting the active tribes. Their names were Francisco Palou and Enviro Cameon. They were natives of Spain, but came to this place from Mexico. Finding a fertile tract of land, capable of irrigation, near two miles south of the present city, they chose it for their home, and founded a mission which they named Mission Dulores, in commemoration of the sufferings of the Virgin. The Mission of San Jose, Santa Clara, San Raphael and others, in Upper California, were established subsequently, and were dependent on that of San Francisco.

On the present site of the City of San Francisco, a few houses were erected about the same time. This settlement was named Yerba Buena, —good herb—because an herb of that name, considered highly medicinal, and sometimes used as a substitute for Chinese tea, was found in great abundance on the surrounding hills. The town retained the name of Yerba Buena, until occupied by the Americans. The first houses were erected by settlers from Mexico,—except one building, which was put up by a Russian, who had been left on shore from a Russian ship, touching at the harbor.

All the building, were of sund-dred bricks or adobes. The first house built at the Mission stood about two hundred yards in front of the present church, where its crumbing walls are still visible. Next was built the

The first house built at the Mission stood about two hundred yards in front of the present church, where its crumbling walls are still visible. Next was built the chapel with its appurtenances. The Presidio, three miles west of the town, and near the entrance to the Bay, was constructed near the same time for Government purpeses.

Soon after its organization, the Mission flourished repully, realizing the bopes of its founders. The Indians learned to repose entire confidence in the Padres, and embraced with avidity the new religion, and many of the arts of civilization. They lived in small communities and were occupied in tilling the earth and other employments under the direction of the Missionaries. They worked eight hours in the twenty-four, and received in return all the necessaries of life, such as food and apparel, together with trinkers and rum—the latter being considered in those days as almost essential to a life of civilization and goddiness.

considered in those days as almost essential to a life of civilization and godiliness.

At various times, parties of Indians were provided with the proper means and discussed by the Mission aries, that they might pursue an independent life. But we are told that the attempt invariably hilled, and that the natives sooner or later returned to seek the protection and guardianship of the Padres, after wasting their cattle and other stock.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of those operations, from the fact that there belonged to this Mission at one period twenty thousand sheep. In 1810, the number of Christian baptisms had reached three thousand eight bundred and ninety-six, and in 1831, the period of greatest prosperity, the whole number had amounted to six thousand eight hundred and eight more and and eighty-three. From this date a declension took place, which amounted to six thousand eight hundred and eighty-three. From this date a decleration took place, which was greatly accelerated by the Mexican Revolution in 1836, when the cattle and property were destroyed, and the Indians driven off by political disturbances. From 1831 to 1849, the number of baptisms was only four hundred and sixty-eight. Of the entire lat, it is com-puted that nine tenths were Indians, and the remainder Californians or immigrants, and their descendants, prin-cipally from Mexico.

Californias or immigrants, and their descendants, principally from Mexico.

In the meantime the town was slowly increasing, some importance being attached to it in consequence of the hides and tallow which it exported. In 1839, it was laid out as a town by Caprain John Vioget, the few houses being previously scattered without regularity. In 1845, there were one hundred and fifty inhabitants. About this time it began to attract the attention of some adventurous Americans, and the population increased in

there were one hundred and fifty inhabitants. About this time it began to attract the stention of some adventurous Americans, and the population increased in two years to nearly five hundred. It was, in fact, an American settlement, long before Upper California became a territory of the United States.

The City of San Francisco stands on a narrow neck of land between the Bay and the Ocean fronting eastward on the Bay and having the Ocean five miles on the west. The Eay extends southward some fifty miles, parallel with the sea, from which it is separated by a narrow strip of land, varying from five to twenty miles in width. The city is on the extreme point of this promontory. Its site is handsome and commanding, being on an inclined plane half a mile in extent from the water's edge to the hills in the rear. Two points of land, Clark's Peint on the north and Rincon Point on the south, one mile apart, project into the Bay, forming a crescent between them, which is the water front of the city, and which has already been filled in and covered with buildings to the extent of half a mile. Those points, and the lotty hills north and west, upon which the city is rapidly climbing, afford a most extensive and picture-sque view of the surrounding country. There are scarcely to be found more charming and diversified prospects, than are presented from these hights. Taking your stand on Telegraph Hill, to the north of the city, and looking eastward, you see the spacious Bay, eight miles in width, crowded with ships from all quarters of the globe, and the fertile copst of Coutra Costa beyond, with its new city of Oskiend, behind which rise hill on hill to the Redwood forests on the summits. Towering over the rest, the conical pess of Mount Diabolo, at a distance of thirty five miles. To the north is the entrance from the Ocean, almost tenesth your 'set, and Saucelto, six miles distant, at the foot of the opposite hills. The northern arm of the Bay also stretches away till lost in the distance, studded with smoking steamers on Turning to the south you look down on the busy city, whose tunultoous din rings steadily in your ear—the Mission Delores in a charming little valley beyond, backed by graceful hills—the southern arm of the bay lost in the horizon, and the dim and distant coast range of mountains running parallel on the east. Facing the west you look upon the narrow strait through which the rettless occan ebbs and flows, and into which the sea breeze sweeps daily with its chilling but purifying mits—the Golden Gate—the Presidio—the Fort—the great Occan beyond.

Ocean beyond.

Prior to the construction of wharves the principal isading was near the foot of Broadway towards Clark's Point, where there was a bold shore with deep water.—
Boats also landed at North Beach, which obtained the name of Washerwoman's Bay; its clean, sandy shore afeding facilities for washing. The only wharf in 1846

fishe of viscosity washing. The only wharf in 1846 was at the foot of Clayst.

The war with Mexico, which broke out in 1846, gave an impulse to the commerce of the port, by requiring the shipment of supplies for military purposes. On the 13th of March, 1847, there were in the harbor the extraordinary number of six vessels, viz: U.S. ship Cyane, ship Moscow, ship Vandalia, ship Barnstable, ship Thomas H. Perkins, and brig Eupmenia. On the 18th of December of that year there were four vessels in port, and no arrivals had occurred for a week. The imports for the last quarter of 1847 amounted to 849,600, and the exports to 853,600. In the first quarter of 1848 there were nine arrivals of vessels, four of which were from Monterey and San Pedro.

were nine arrivals of vessels, four of which were from Montrey and San Pedro.

In April, 1847, the number of inhabitants, exclusive of Indians, was 375. Eight months afterward, when a census was taken by the Board of School Trustees, the number exceeded 800. Of these there were adult males, 473; adult females, 177; children of age proper to attend school, 60. This increase of more than a hundred percent, in eight months, took place some months before the discovery of gold, and when California was sought merely for agricultural and commercial purposes.

As early as January, 1847, a complaint was published.

the discovery of gold, and when California was sought merely for agricultural and commercial purposes.

As early as January, 1847, a complaint was published in The California Star that there was no school for children, the writer stating that he had counted forty children playing in the street. A public meeting was then called, to adopt measures to found a school. But the project failed. Some months later it was revived, with better success. A school-house was built, and completed by the lat of December. On the 21-t of February. 1847, an election was held for School Trustees, and the following gentlemen were chosen: Dr. F. Fourgeaud, C. L. Ross, Esq., Dr. J. Townsend, J. Serrine, Esq., and W. H. Davis, Esq. The Town Council passed a resolution that "not exceeding four hundred dollars be appropriated to the payment of the teacher of the public school of this place: two hundred to be paid at the expiration of the rist six months, and two hundred at the expiration of twelve months from the commence nent of the school." That was the day of small things. Gold was a scarce article in California, except as a hidden treasure. But the enterprise and energy of the American people were nevertheless directing themselves in a channel which would have made the country great and prosperous, even if there had not been a grain of the precious metal fornia was duly opened on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1848.

Early in May, 1847, a public meeting was held, and a

fornia was duly opened on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1848.

Early in May, 1847, a public meeting was held, and a committee appointed, for the purpose of organizing a religious congregation, and erecting a place of worship. In the beginning of the same year there were about firy houses, of all descriptions. The largest number were built of adobes. They were mostly small, low structures, consisting of one or two spartments, and were scattered about from Broadway to Happy Valley. One year from that time, and prior to the discovery of gold so rapid was the growth of the town that two bundred new houses had sprung up. Quite a number of these primitive edifices are still standing, though most of them have been destroyed by the various condegrations that have swept over the city. After every extensive fire, the walls of these buildings were to be seen, standing in melancholy loneliness in the midst of the desolation.

In 1847, Broadway wharf was barely visible as a land.

In 1847, Broadway wherf was barely visible as a land-

In 1847, Broadway where was barely visible as a landing place, and some enterprising citizens undertook to extend it a few yards, for the better accommodation of versels. But the diastrous effects of the improvement on certain property in the neighborhood, induced a point on the authorities to prohibit its extension. Those worthy conservatives would have taken no notice of a scheme to extend it to half its present dimensions, regarding such a project as extravagant and ridiculous. It appears that the early settlers were bent on reducing the town to the order and decorum of some Atlantic cities. Ordinances were passed in 1847, imposing a fine of live dollars on any person allowing hogs to run at large, and a fine of twenty dollars on any person discinging firearms within a mile of the public square. Complaints were even made in the newspapers against the practice of smeking citars in the Magistrate's office and other public places. Since that remote era of primitive simplicity, the inhabitants of San Francisco have become perfectly innered to hogs, firearms and tobacco, in all their uses and applications.

In January, 1847, an ordinance was published by Washington A. Bartlett, Chief Magistrate, directing that the name of "Yerba Burens," as applied to the town, be changed to "San Francisco," in all their uses and experience in all the discontinuous continuous contin

Washington A. Bartlett, Chief Magistrate, directing that the name of "Yerba Buena," as applied to the town, be changed to "Sau Francisco," in all official communica-tions and matrix. tions and public documents, or records appertining to the town. This was done to prevent confusion and mistakes in public documents, and that the town may have
the advantage of the name given on the published maps.
On the 13th of September, 1847, the first election was
held for six members of Council. The number of votes
polled was two hundred, which exceeded all previous
calculations. The following gentlement and the boner of
teing the successful candidates: W.m. A. Liedsdorf,
Edward P. Jones, Robert Parker, W. D. M. Howard,
William Glever, and Wolfam S. Clark. They held their
first meeting and entered on the duties of office on the
light of Nevember in that year, performing a successful
expedition sround "Wood Liand." This pioneer in
steam navigation was a diminuity ressel whose name
is not siven. It attracted much stanting by its novelty,

Eith of Nevember in that year, performing a successful expedition eround "Wood Liand." This pioneer in steam navigation was a diminutive vessel whose mame is not given. It attracted much attention by its novelty, and two days afterward proceeded to Santa Clara.

In April, 1847, a semi-monthly mail was established to San Diego and other southward points. On the 1st of April in the following year, the "California Star Express" left by the overland route, after several months trumpeting. This formidable enterprise, the first regular conveyance to the States, was announced to go through as far as Independence, Mo, in sixty days. The possess on a letter was fifty cents.

Early in 1848 a feverish excitement appears to have teken hold of the public mind, in regard to the supposed mineral treasures of the country. But it is worthy of remark that gold was the metal least thought of raliced of. The quicksilver mines near San José had long been

San Francisco during the season. A public meeting for religious purposes was held in November, and it was resolved that something decisive ought to be done for the sculs of the people. A proposition was made to elect a "Chaplain for the City," which was concurred in with great unanimity, and Rev. T. D. Hunt was then duly elected to the responsible station of "Chaplain to the City of San Francisco," with a yearly salary of \$2,500. At an election for Councilmen in October, 1848, 158 votes were polled; at an election in December, the number of votes was 347; and at an election held in August, the year following, the city was able to poll 1,519 votes.

519 votes. In October, 1848, the Town Council agreed to pay their clerk five dollars for every meeting at which he officiated. It had not been many months since the sal-ary of the teacher of the public school was fixed at \$400 per annum, or a little over one dollar a day.

per annum, or a little over one dollar a day.

On the 1st of December the same year, flour was sold at twenty seven dollars a barrel, beet at twenty, pork at sixty; butter at ninety cents a pound, and cheese at seventy cents. To show the fluctuating character of the market at that day, it may be added that on the 15th of the month, only two weeks later, flour sold attwelve to inteen dollars a barrel, and other articles had fallen in proportion. The all-important and indispensable article of brandy was eight dollars per gallon. Gold dust was \$10.50 per ounce.

In December, 1848, an important event transpired in the reforeing of the public school, under the charge of

the reopening of the public school, under the charge o Wm. H. Christian. Though it was announced as a "public school," yet the terms of tuition were advertised at \$8 a term.

tised at \$8 a term.

In November, 1848, when the people returned from the mines for the winter, rich with the precious metal, the effects of the gold discovery on San Francisco were most sensibly feit. Lots that had been purchased in the spring for from one hundred to two thousand dollars, new ranged from one thousand to fifteen thousand. Buildings that had previously rented at from ten to twenty dellars per month, were now taken with avidity at from twenty to one hundred dollars per month.

By February 1849, the promistion had increased to

at from twenty to one hundred dollars per month.

By February, 1849, the population had increased to two thousand. The duties collected at the Custom-House for the four quarters of 1848 were as follows:

First quarter, \$11,931; second quarter, \$8,835; third quarter, \$74,827; fourth quarter, \$100,480.

The imports of merchandise during the year were about \$1,000,000, and the importation of coin about the same amount, while the exports of gold dust for the last six months were \$2,000,000, or something less than the quantity regularly exported every two weeks, four years afterward.

afterward.

The first fire was in January, 1849—the burning of the "Shades Hotel" In June, the ship Philadelphia was burned in the harbor, as she was preparing to set sail for the Sandwich Islands. Both these sonflagrations were the result of accident.

On the 1st day of February, 1849, arrived the first stamphing the mail service, the California. This im-

steamship in the mail service—the California. This im-portant event, which was looked for with extreme in-terest, excited the utmost enthusiasm. She was received with salutes of cannon, and cheer on cheer of the en-

reptured citizens.

The Public School appears to have passed through a series of vicizitudes in those days. We find that it was again revived in April, 1849, under the charge of Rev. Albert Williams.

On the 18th of May arrived the ship Grey Eagle, of

On the 18th of May arrived the ship Groy Eagle, of Philadelphia, having made the passage in the remarkably short time of 117 days, including four days' stoppage at Valparaiso. Thus far it was the quickest passage, and it was not surpassed for a long while.

It was computed that the number of immigrants in the country by the beginning of June that year was fifteen thousand of whom the larger portion had discubarked at this port. Sixty four vessels were in the harbor. In the month of July there strived by sea 3.614 souis. Some idea of the rapid march of the country in these times may be formed from the fact that on a single day, the list of July, there arrived 17 vessels, with SSS passergers. In August, 18-19, the prices of some articles ranged as

in August, 18th, the prices of some articles and sellows: Flour tweive to thirteen dollars a barrel; perk eighteen dollars; cheries forty cents per pound; butter seventy-five cents; land ten; on one deflar per cuitor. At this date the number of arrivals in the modili was associated to be 5000. The number of arrivals in the modili was associated to be 5000. The number of arrivals in the modili was associated to be 5000, including 12t females, and in October 4,000. The number of tune of shipping in port on the 10th of August was 6,000, and in another mondilities in CVI keyer 95,000 thes.

The Baptis's built the first Protestant house of such p in California, and dedicated it on the 5th of Lugar. 1849. It is the same building now used by them, and ing in Was hingtonest, below Stockton. Central Wharf, which was commenced in July, as suffice not what to be used in the latter part of the year. No small degree of commotion was produced by the Bunching of a little iron steamboat, in October, held Central Wharf on an experimental trip, whose left Central Wharf on an experimental trip, who have dentirely satisfactory, and she was placed on the rought the fine price of forty five dollars.

The steamboats McKim and Senator were shorth afterward put on the same rount. All these research we crowded with passengers, and it was a matter of hear fest gratulation that the time of transit was reduced by them from seven days to seventeen hours! In modern

felt gratulation that the time of transit was reduced them from seven days to seventeen hours! In mode time seventeen hours would not be regarded as a markably short passage. The charge for freight of forty deliars per tun to Secremento.

An election to adopt the Constitution and to choostate officers was held on the 13th of November. To number of halfate cast was 3,169, of which see only we in the negative.

the price. Not, a commission of motive. Out the let of April 1 me following year, the California gate Engine was presented to the Statow, was a amounced to get the covery size to the Statow, was a amounced to get the covery size to the Statow, was a amounced to get the covery size to the Statow, was a amounced to get the covery size to the Statow was a state of the Statow was a control of the Statow which covered an opposite of the Statow was a control of the Statow which covered in the undertaked was a moderate with a control of the Statow was a prefet out and the Statow was a control of the Statow was a contr

suits. From the multitudes of gambling and drinking houses, and the crowds that filled them, one might have, without sinning violently against truth, that drinking was a universal habit, and that gambling was the registroccupation of one-half of the people, and the sightly diversion of the other half. In the progress of drillistion and refinement, during the winter aforesaid, two theaters were kept in operation, and a portion of the citizens began to amuse themselves with concerts, being dinner parties, and military suppers.

In the winter aforesaid, Happy Valley began to figure in the world's history, and discussions were had in the papers as to the rightful claimant of the honor stacked to giving it that name. "The Mission" also began to attract notice, and when, in the movement for the more poration of the city, it was proposed to extend the city limits to embrace the Mission, sundry anti-american meetings were held by the demizens of that region, and a formidable opposition of a gaseous and ineffectual character was made to the union.

The first rush homeward took place in this winter. Driven from the mince by the weather, many of the most unfortunate, looked with longing hearts toward the fatherland. All the tickets for the steamers being taken, estraordinary prices were offered for them. For a steamage ticket, the original cost of which was \$150, as much as \$450 was frequently given.

The first of the serice of calamitous conflagrations that have marked the history of the city broke out on the 24th of December, 1849, about 6 o'clock A. M. it can menced in an upper story of Demnison's Exchange, on the east of the Plaza, about where Kearny is intersectably Merchant-t. From this point it spread down Wahington-st nearly to Montgomery, and also toward City-st, destroying most of the houses in the block, which had been built up from street to street, with the exception of a portion of Clayst. Nearly 50 houses and store were consumed, and the destruction of property sections of a portion of the same ground, but

over a portion of the same ground, but will astruction of property.

Early in 1850 an express wagon made its appearance in the streets. In March the pioneer milk wages awakened certain agreeable emotions in many milast. There was also some excitement created by a timesened reduction of the price of washing—from six to fast college.

ened reduction of the price of washing—from six to set dollars a dozen.

A curious incident transpired in January, 1850, which was nothing less than the public sale of three female, from Sydney, to pay their passage to this port. The transaction occurred near Clark's Point. They set sold for five months, at fifteen dollars each—the capula pocketing the money with entire satisfaction.

In March, 1850, was formed the "Stranger's Bosens lent Society," for the relief of the indigent sick from all parts of the world.

From the 12th of April, 1849, to the 25th of January, 1850, a period of a little over nine months, there strived by seen at San Francisco 33,888 immigrant, of whom 1,421 were females. Of 905 vessels from which they landed, 467 were American, and 318 foreign. Is the year ending April 15, 1850, there arrived 62,000 pseugers, 2,000 of whom were females. The number of vessels conveying them was 695 American, and 418 foreign.

sengers, 2,000 of whom were lemans.

vessels conveying them was 635 American, and the foreign.

The winter of 1849—50 witnessed the first step toward the formation of the present enermous debt of the city. The expenditures for December were \$135,000 and the receipts \$175,000, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$40,000. In January and February the expenditures were \$201,000 and the receipts only \$137,000, leaving deficit of \$24,000, which was the nucleus of the present debt. Two thirds of the receipts above mentioned section the sale of city lots. The debt then begun creased rapidly, and in a little more than a year reason the enormous sum of \$1,000,000. When the Treasury became exhausted scrip was issued, bearing interest three per cent, per manth. The credit of the city and three per cent, per manth. The credit of the city and three per cent, form the sale of the scrip received in power, the unit of the city and the city and the reason ferroblep a thousand decises weeth of styles to the Hoppins would present his hill for the thousand defines and receive that amount in employment the full smoonst of the debt in cash. Thus, tradesman ferroblep a thousand decises weeth of styles to the Hoppins would present his hill for the thousand defines and receive that amount in employment the city of the received has not have the city was funded and converted has not the city of the cit us in. When the delt was funded and converted ten per eart, bonds, he received bonds equal to emount of the serp and interest; that is to say, he seep had tun six months the city paid him \$1,500.00